

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
SUBMARINES, TORPEDOES
AND MINES

FOR INFORMATION OF SEAFARING MEN

REPORT ALL DISCOVERED

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

JUNE, 1918



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

WARNING!

The accompanying illustrations show high-explosive mines, such as are being used by the Germans and other belligerent powers.

These mines when first put in place are so anchored that they are held at a certain distance below the surface of the water. It is intended that they shall remain invisible and be exploded when struck by any vessel that may come in contact with them. They are called submerged contact mines.

Such mines may be removed by various methods of dragging or sweeping, such as by sinking a long cable, each end of which is attached to a tug, and thus dragging a suspected locality. This should only be done by persons who have had experience in work of this nature.

If, due to stormy weather or for any other reason, a mine becomes detached from its anchor, as is often the case, it comes to the surface, and for an indefinite time may be carried about by various currents, and continues to be a danger to navigation, because of being as destructive afloat as submerged. Likewise, floating mines are often cast upon the beach and should be carefully avoided.

Under any conditions whatever a mine floating, stranded, or anchored, should be approached only with the greatest caution. If possible the mine should be destroyed by rifle or gun fire.

It is very desirable that the kind of mine be determined by those who may discover it before they destroy it or leave the vicinity; that is, whether it is of English, French, or

German make. It is for this purpose, as well as to caution all seafaring people, that this pamphlet is being distributed.

If, under very favorable conditions of weather, it is possible to approach a floating mine in an effort to identify it, the greatest care must be exercised not to do so when any other floating object is likely to touch it, and not to permit any part of your own vessel to come in contact with it. A floating mine is generally harmless unless it touches some other object.

If an attempt is to be made to destroy a mine by gunfire, those who have not had actual experience in such work should not open fire at a shorter range than 200 yards.

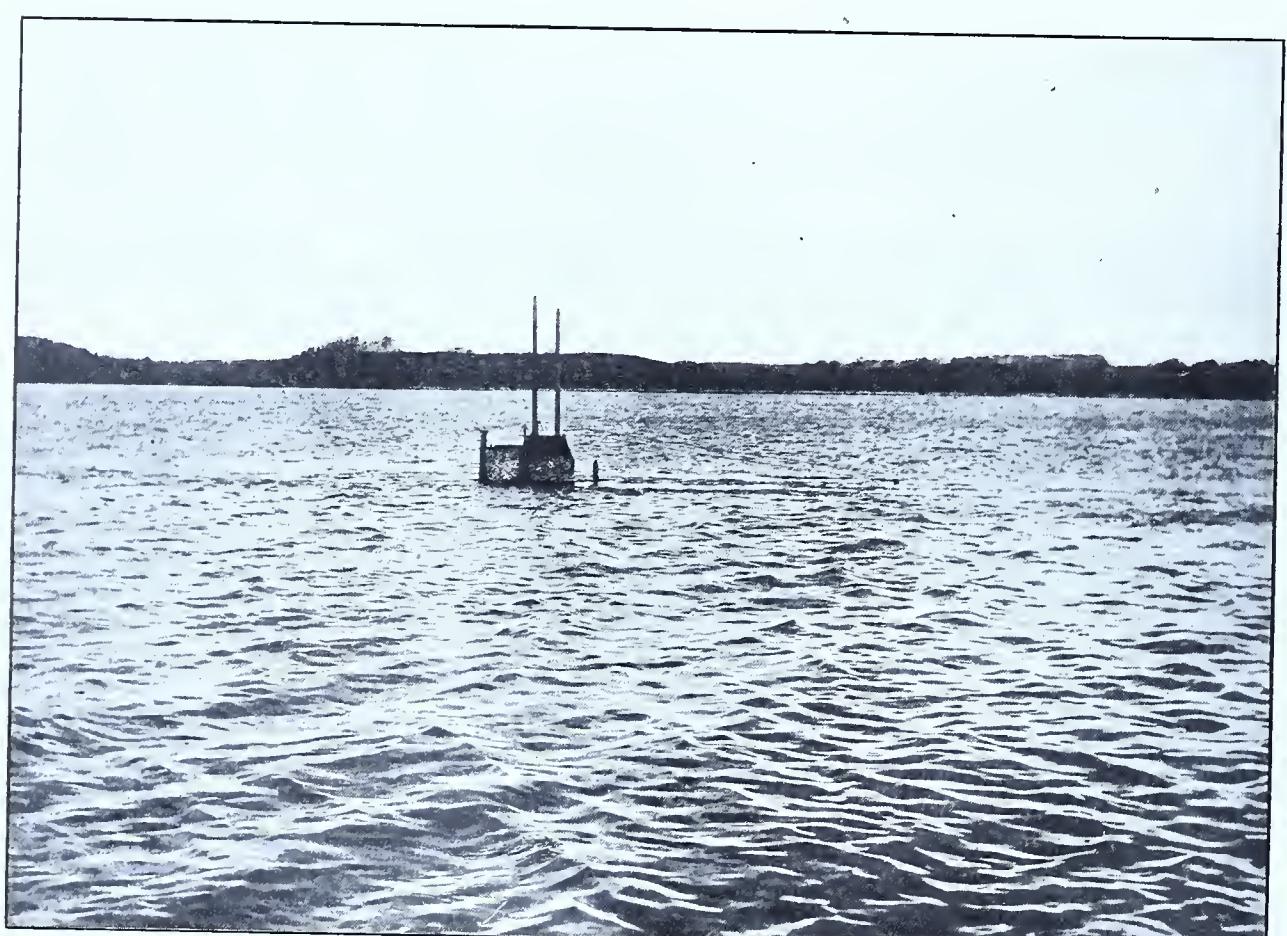
Whether or not an attempt be made to destroy a mine, the fact of its discovery and a report of all circumstances in the matter should be made to the Hydrographic Office, the collector of any port, any officer of the Navy or the Army, or to any other Government officer at the earliest possible moment.

Report the presence of any floating object that may resemble a metal ball or cylinder in order that proper investigation may be made.

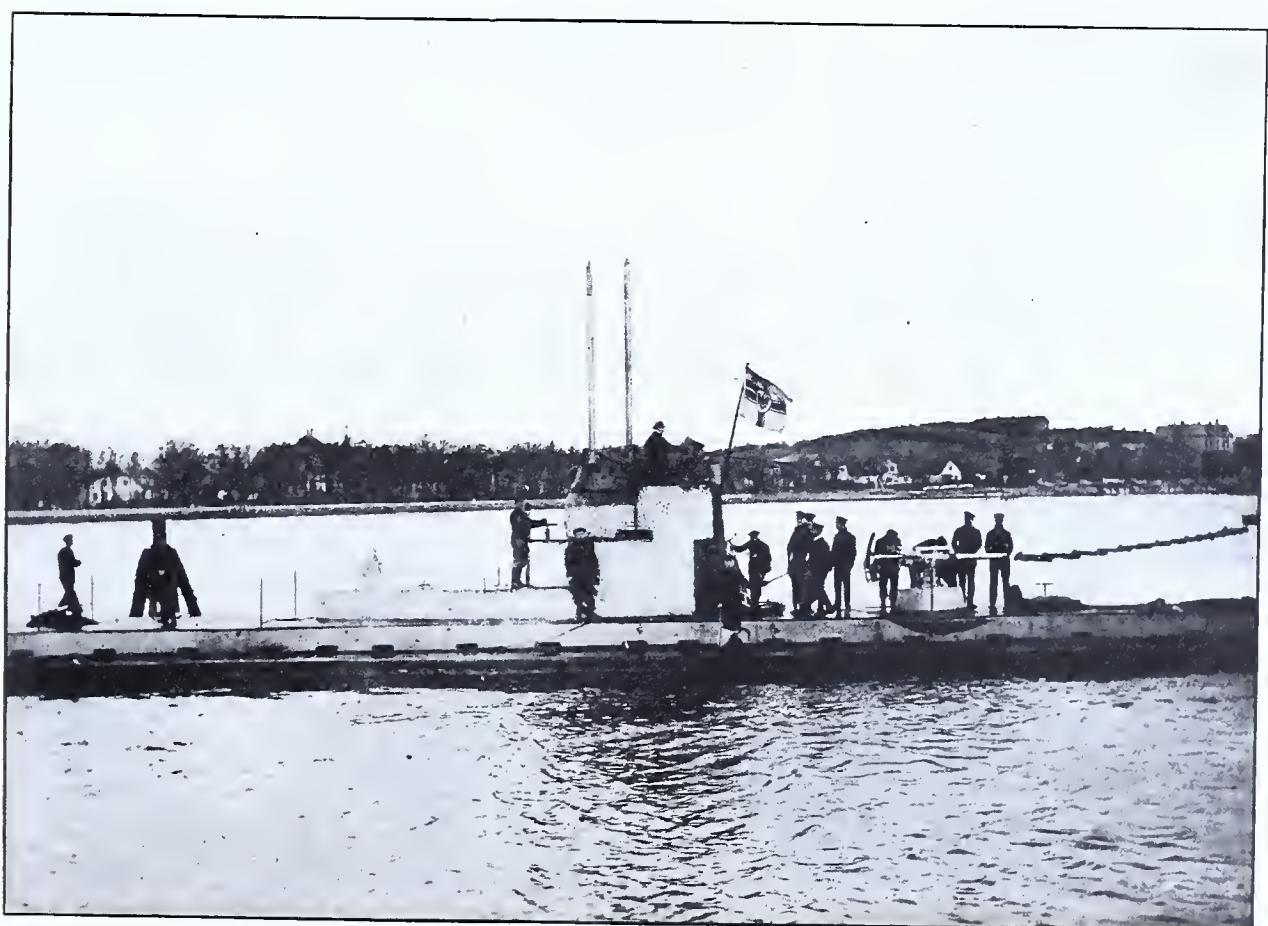
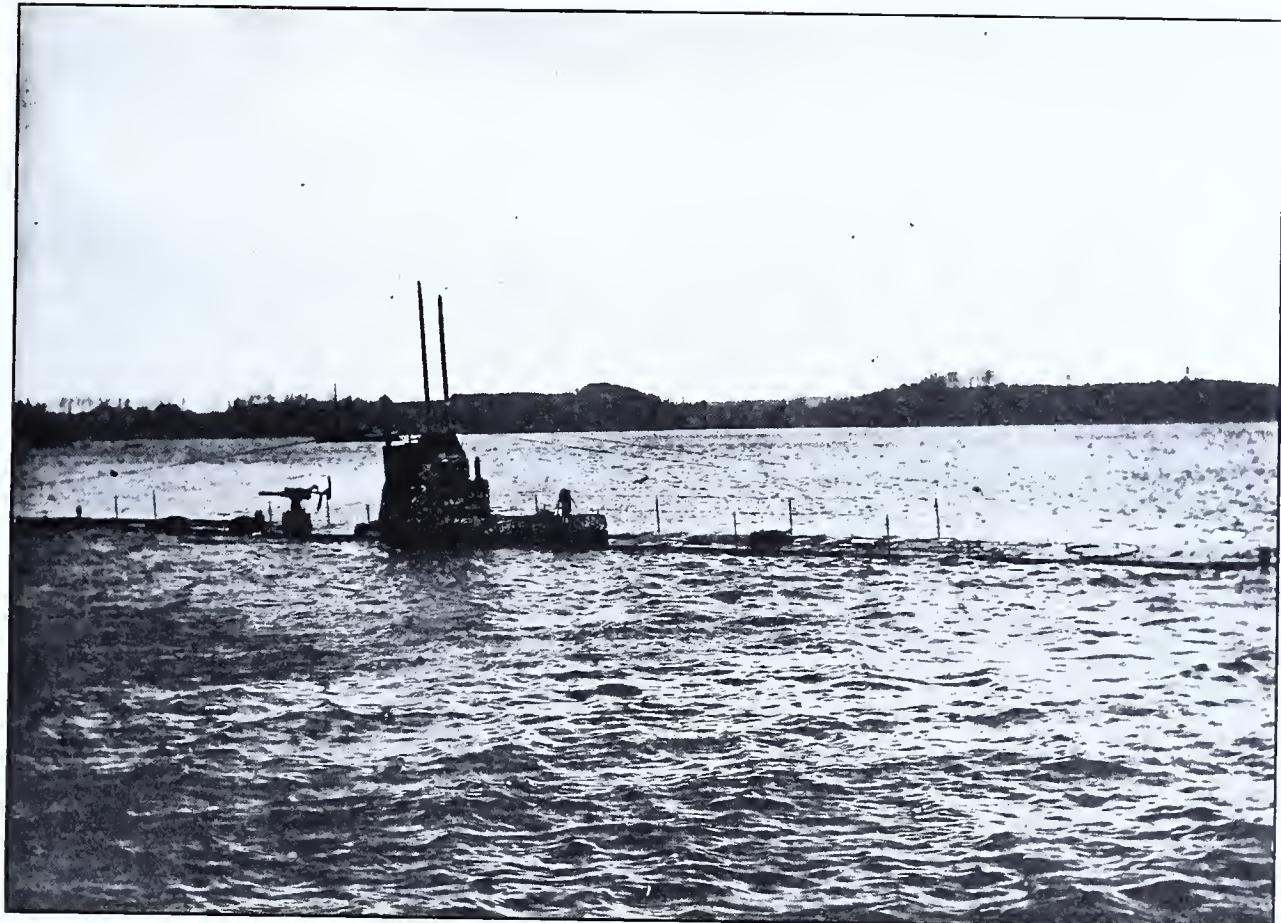
If all people along the coast or at sea keep always on the lookout and bear in mind these instructions, a great loss of life and property may be avoided and service of the greatest importance to the Government will be rendered.



A 1695



A 1699



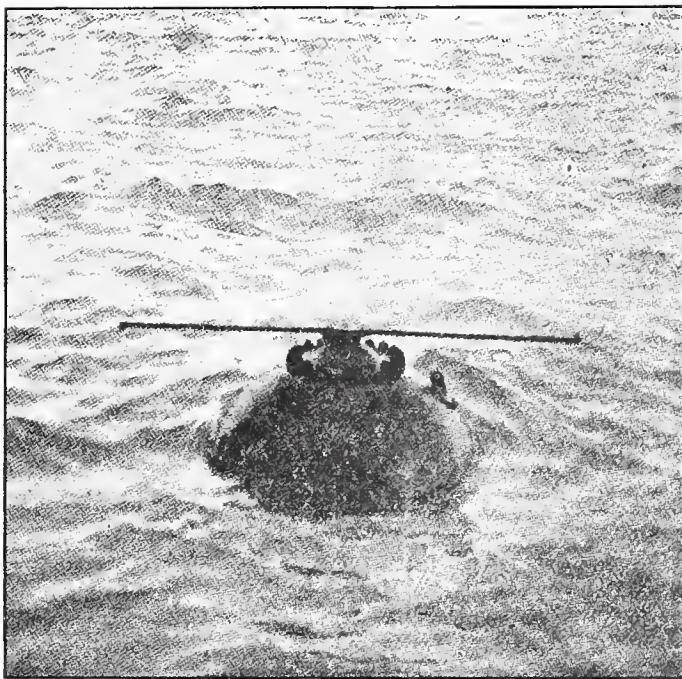
66720—18. (Face p. 2)

VIEW OF A SUBMARINE AT FIVE STAGES OF EMERGENCE.

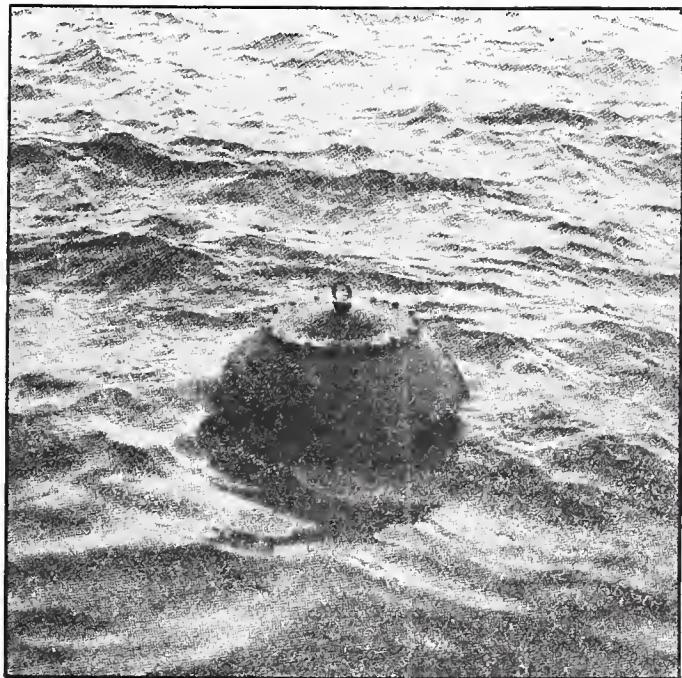
Types of Mines,
British and German.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015 with funding from

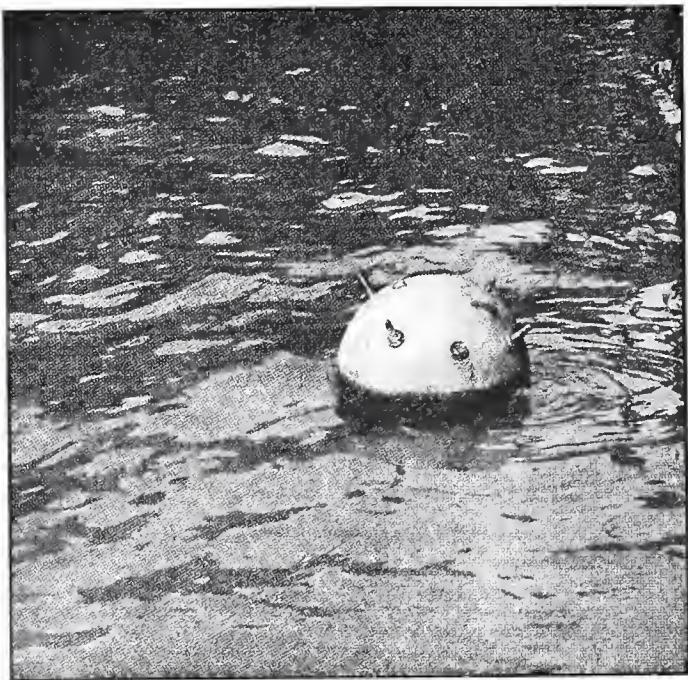
This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries



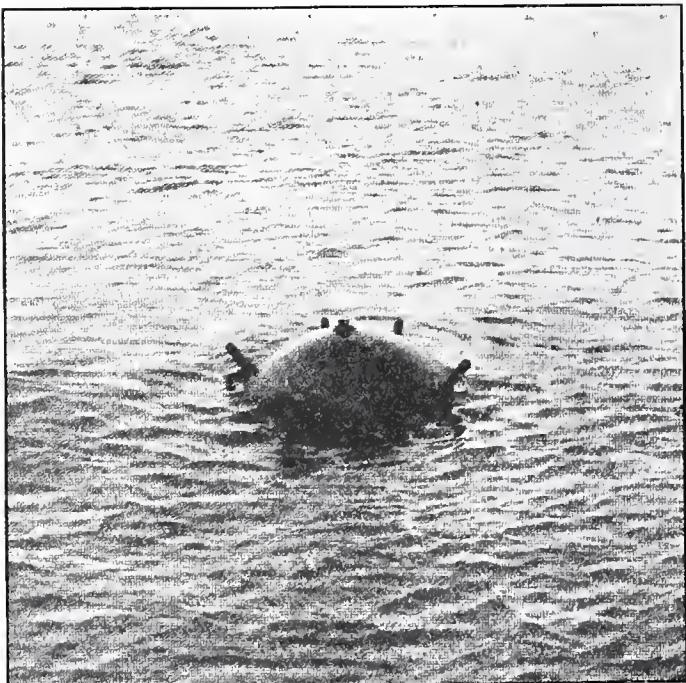
NOTE THE DANGEROUS BAR ON TOP OF MINE.



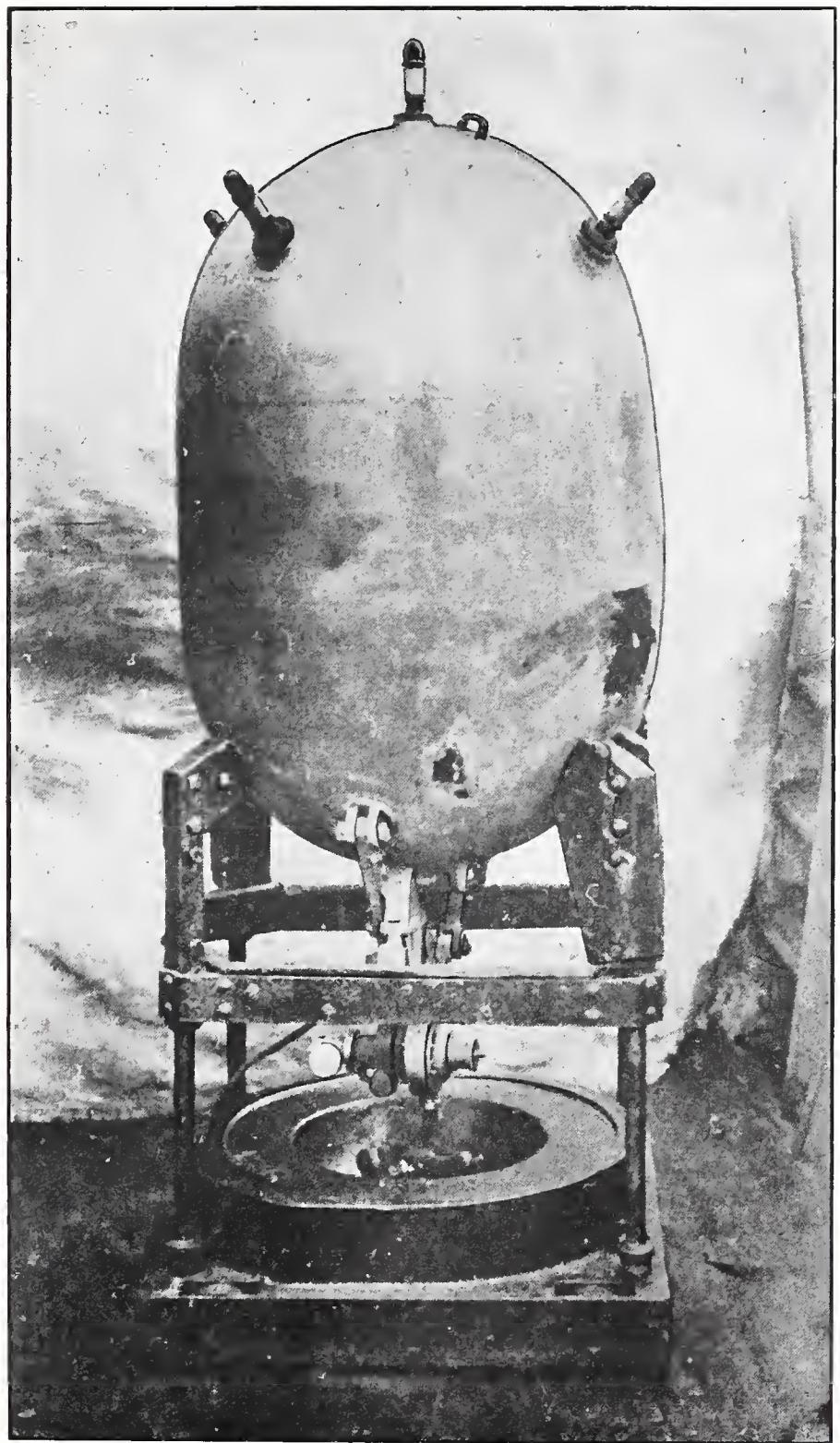
IN THIS TYPE THE DANGEROUS BAR IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MINE.



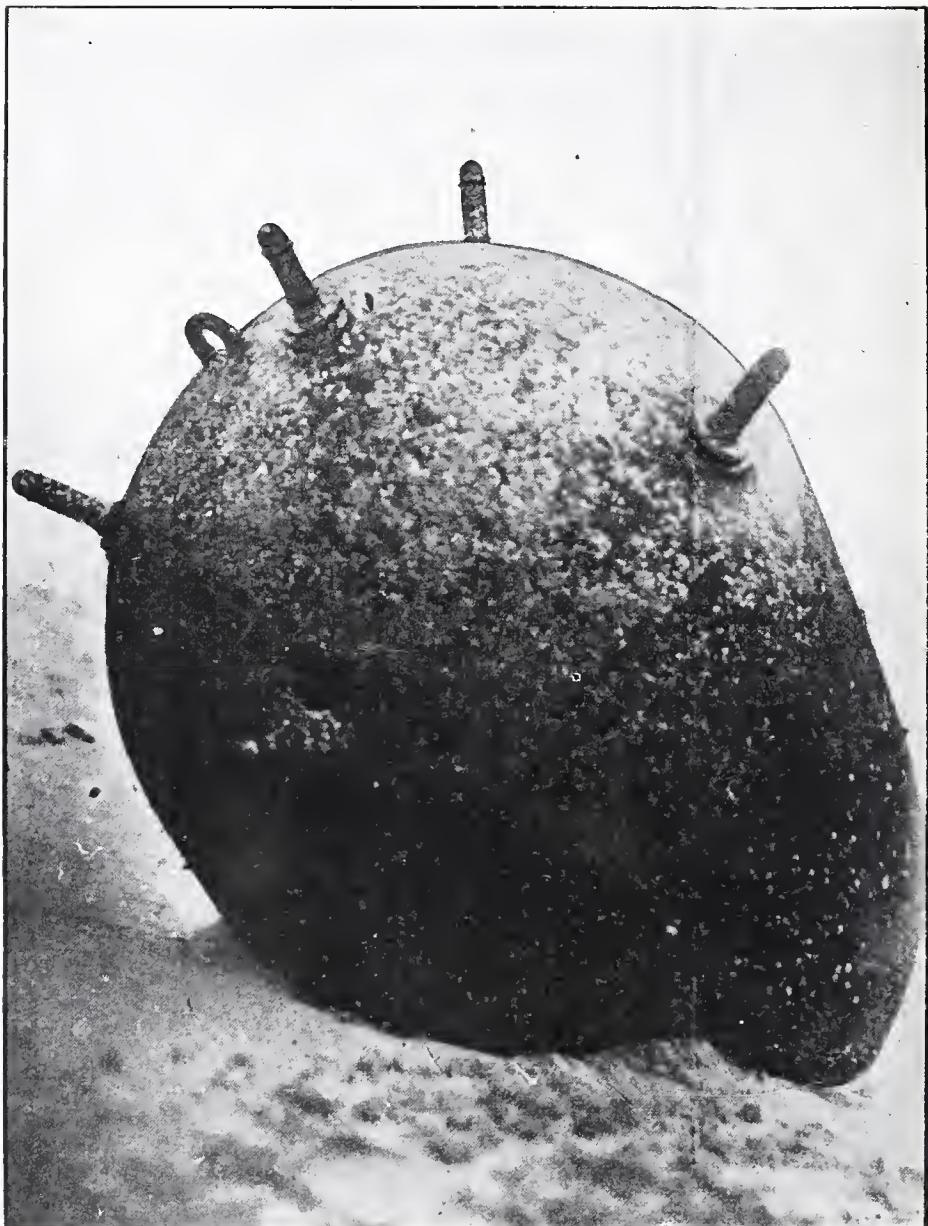
NOTE THE DANGEROUS HORMS ON TOP OF MINE.



NOTE THE DANGEROUS HORMS ON TOP OF MINE.



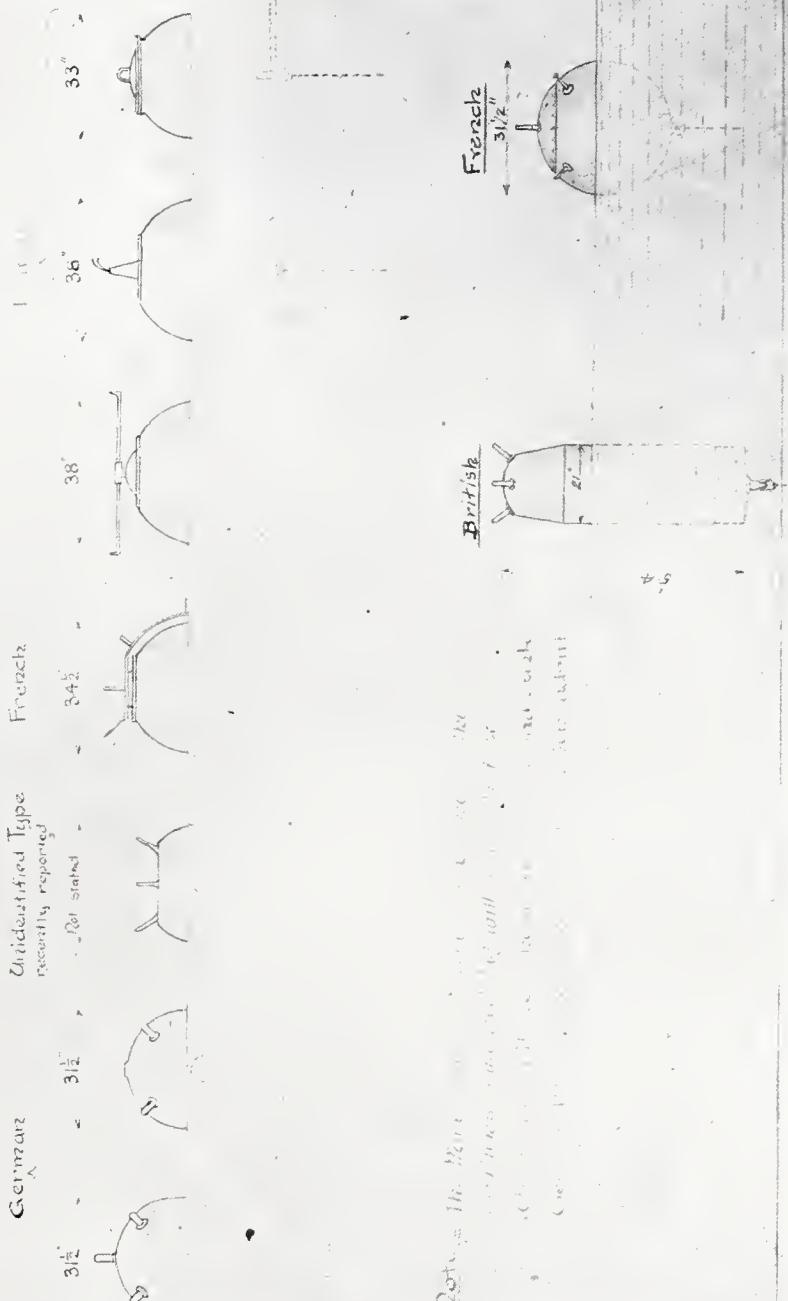
GERMAN MINE WITH SINKER.



A GERMAN MINE WASHED ASHORE.

Information for all sea going people

MINES WHICH MAY BE FOUND ADRIFT.

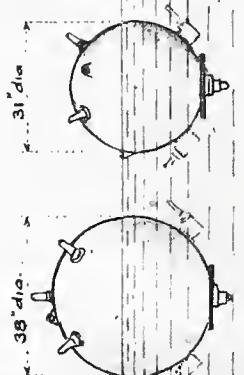


MINES WHICH MAY BE FOUND ADRIFT.

NOTE.—The mines may not necessarily take up the positions indicated, but will probably do so. All floating mines should be avoided and sunk. German mines are generally active when adrift.

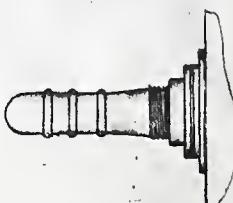
BRITISH

H TYPE II H TYPE IV



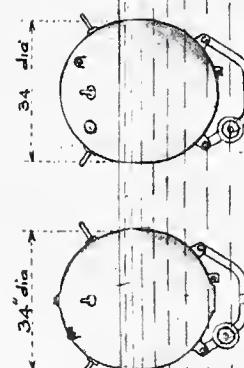
4 or 5 fuses on top
2 fuses on bottom [which may not be there in case a mine]
3 lifting eyes on top.

BRITISH MINES
Scale about $\frac{1}{4}$



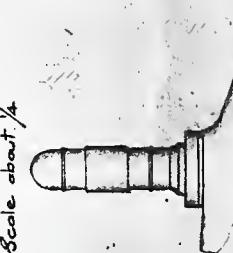
GERMAN

TYPE IV*
as found in the
C.S.

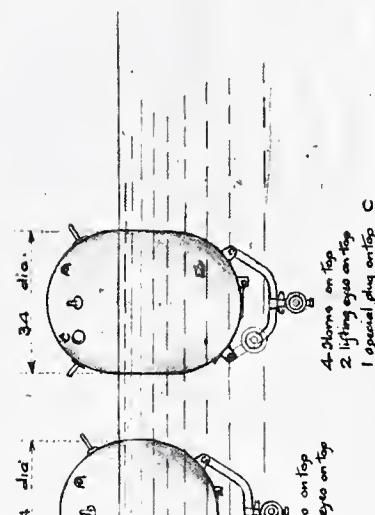


3 fuses on top
2 fuses on bottom
2 eyes on top for lifting

GERMAN MINES
Scale about $\frac{1}{4}$



MINES WHICH MAY BE FOUND ADRIET



4 fuses on top
2 lifting eyes on top
4 fuses on top
2 lifting eyes on top
1 special plug on top C

Information for all sea going people

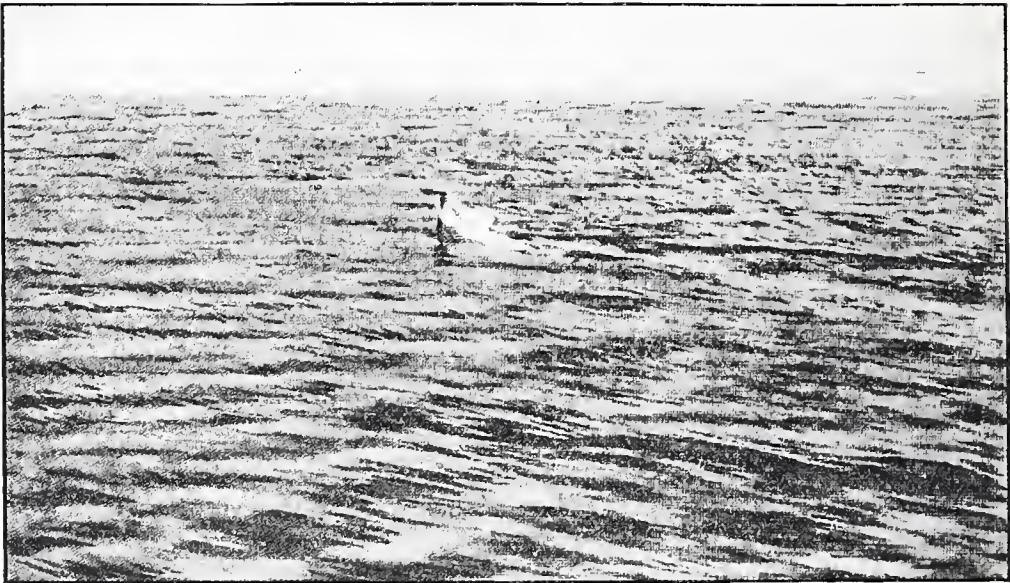
German Submarines.



PERISCOPE MOVING SLOWLY THROUGH WATER, THE LIGHT BEING BEHIND IT.



PERISCOPE MOVING SLOWLY THROUGH WATER, THE LIGHT BEING IN FRONT OF IT.



PERISCOPE MOVING AT A SPEED OF ABOUT 5 KNOTS, THE LIGHT BEING
BEHIND IT.

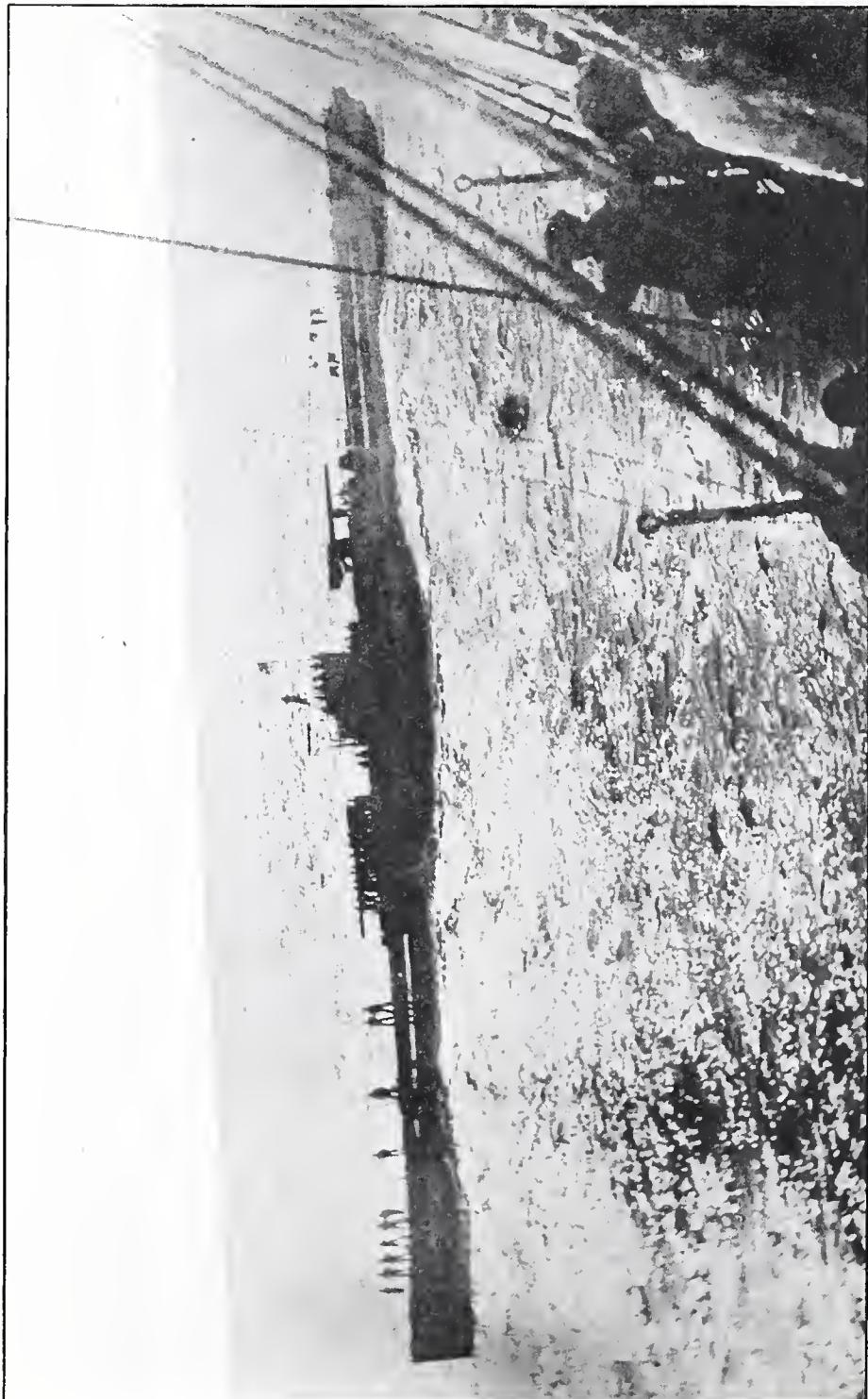


PERISCOPE MOVING AT A SPEED OF ABOUT 5 KNOTS, THE LIGHT BEING IN
FRONT OF IT.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OF DEUTSCHLAND TYPE PASSING INTO MOONLIGHT.

Note resemblance to a tug.



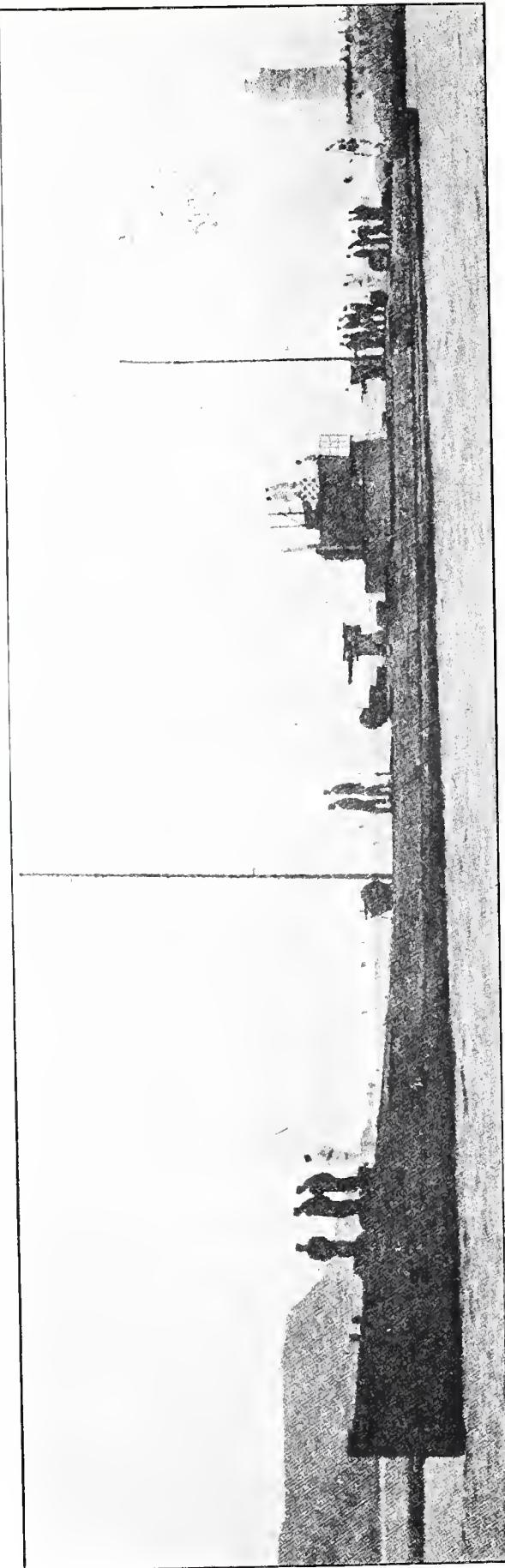


PHOTOGRAPH MADE IN FEBRUARY, 1918, OF A LARGE GERMAN SUBMARINE OVERHAULING AND STOPPING A PASSENGER STEAMER

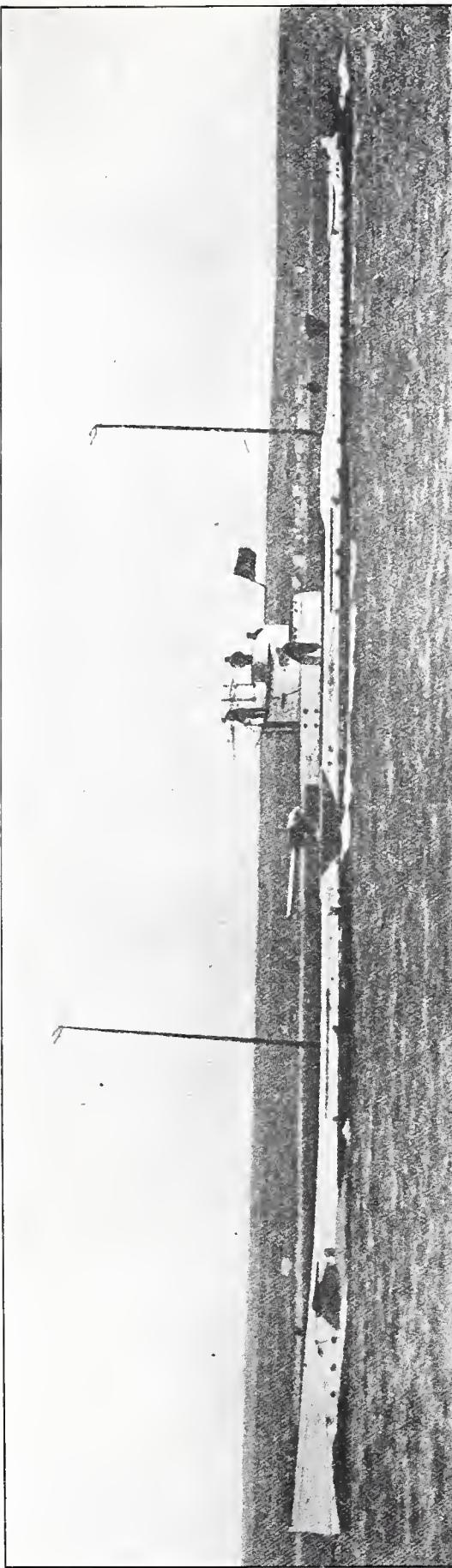
Note two 6-inch guns. There are also four smaller guns.

SUBMARINE OPERATING OFF COAST OF NEW JERSEY IN JUNE, 1918.

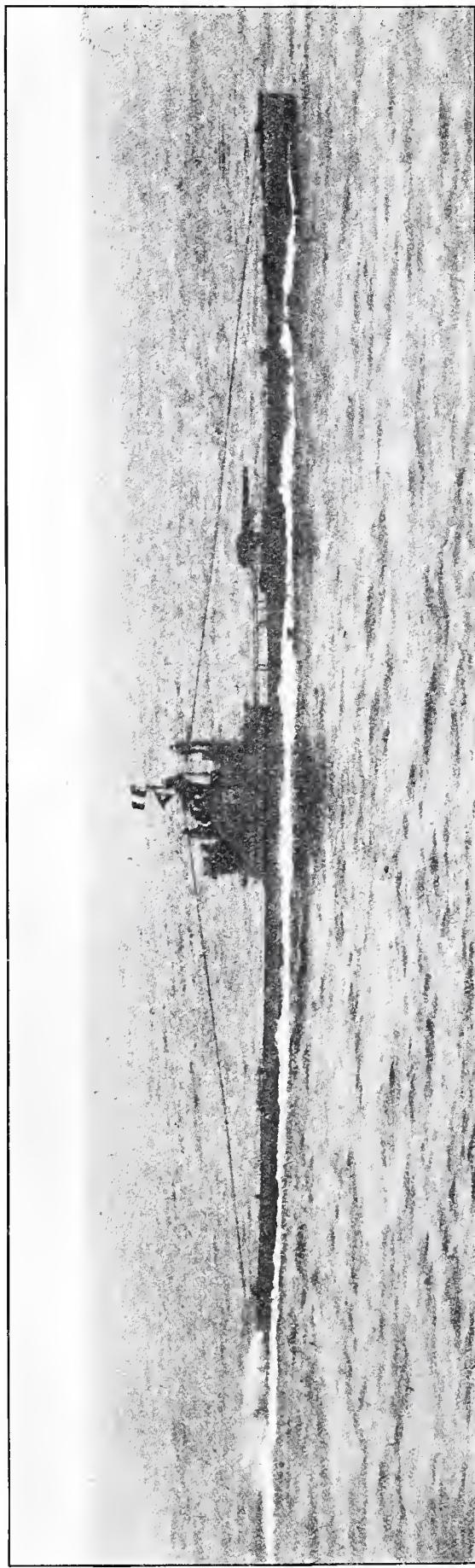




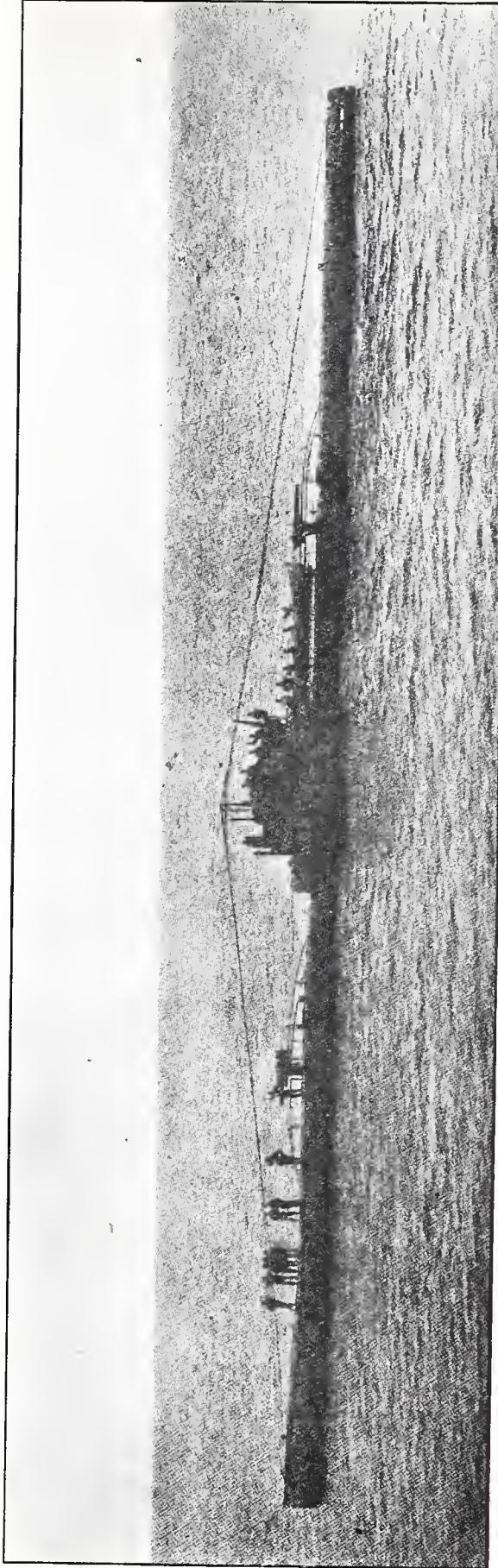
EARLIER GERMAN OCEAN-GOING SUBMARINE WITH TWO 22 PR. GUNS (MASTS UP).



EARLIER OCEAN-GOING GERMAN SUBMARINE WITH ONE 4.1-INCH GUN (MASTS UP).

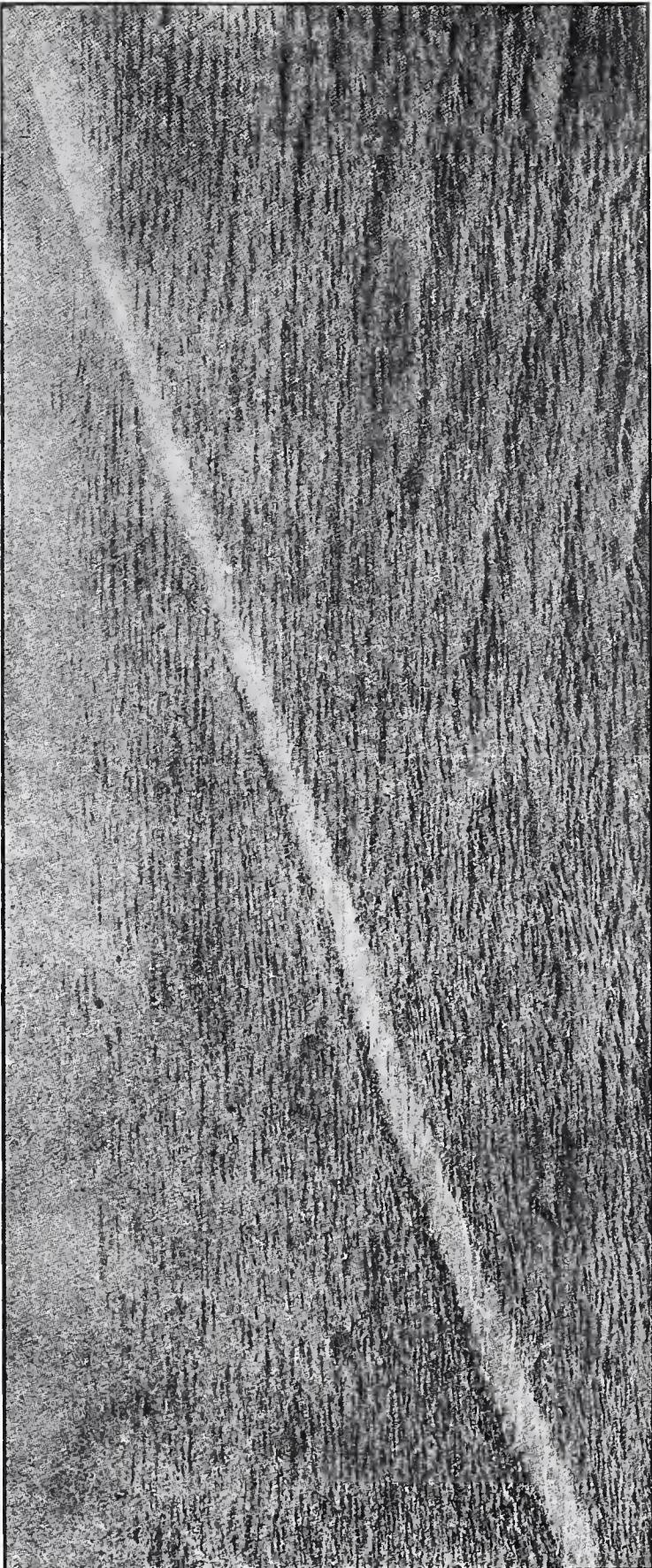


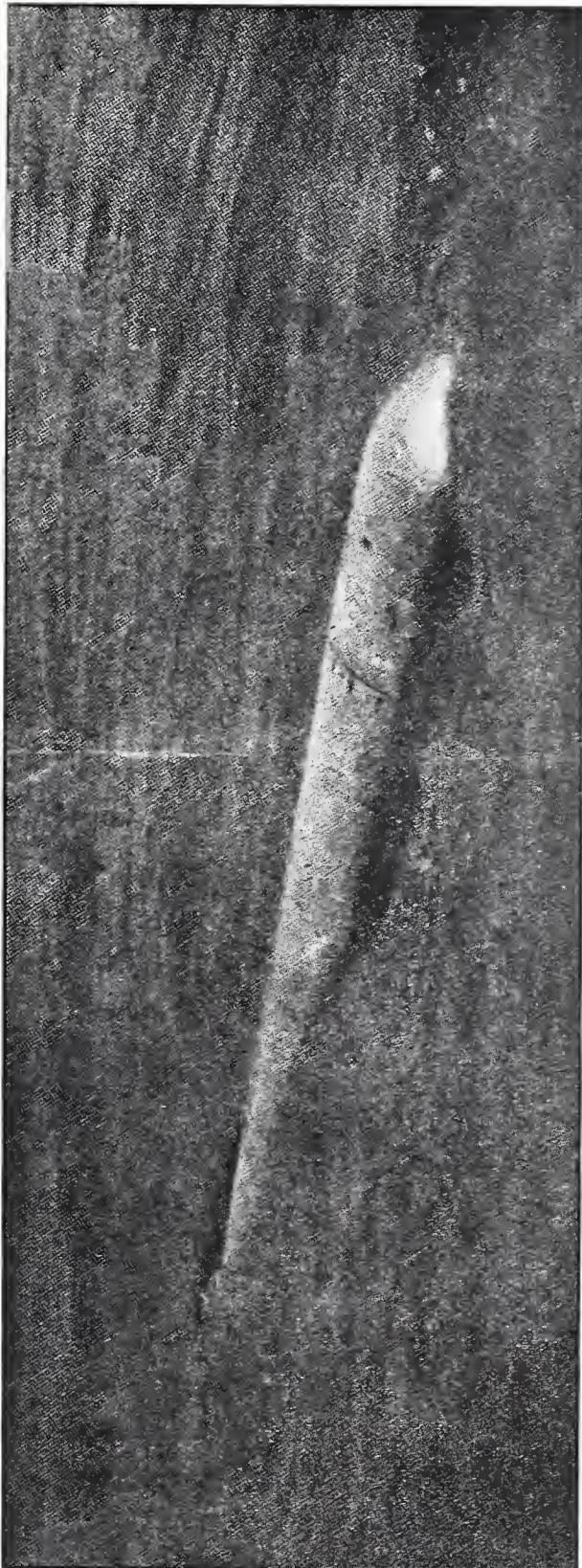
LATER OCEAN-GOING GERMAN SUBMARINE WITH ONE 4.1-INCH GUN (MASTS DOWN).



LATER GERMAN OCEAN-GOING SUBMARINE WITH TWO 22 PR. GUNS (MASTS DOWN).

TRACK OF TORPEDO.





TORPEDO FLOATING ON THE SURFACE.

